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Chairperson: Mr. Park In-kook ..... (Republic of Korea)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Agenda item 57: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (*continued*)

(a) Implementation of the second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.38 and L.56)

Draft resolution on Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

1. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.56, which was being submitted by **Mr. Mićić** (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.38. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour requirement under rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

2. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.56 was adopted.*

3. **Mr. Islam** (Bangladesh) said that global crises were currently driving millions more people into extreme poverty. In response to that dismal scenario, Member States had spoken in unison by adopting the draft resolution.

4. Bangladesh championed the United Nations action against poverty because such action was not charity but was the responsibility of each Member State and of the Organization as a whole. Moreover, the development efforts of many countries had been brought to a halt, but the first Millennium Development Goal — to eradicate poverty — remained a top priority. The renewed interest demonstrated in the cause of poverty was gratifying: he hoped it would continue to be manifested during the implementation phase.

5. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.38 was withdrawn.*

(c) Human resources development (*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.34 and L.51)

Draft resolution on human resources development

6. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.51, which was being submitted by Mr. Mićić (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.34. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

7. **Mr. Mićić** (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, announced some minor editorial changes in the draft resolution.

8. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.51, as orally revised, was adopted.*

9. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.34 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (*continued*)

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.16)

Draft resolution on a new international economic order

10. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.16, which had been submitted by the delegation of the Sudan on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications; a recorded vote had been requested.

11. **Mr. Sammis** (United States of America) said that his delegation supported the goal of moving towards a world in which all nations enjoyed the benefits of sustainable economic growth, an ambition that would require close cooperation among all Member States. The United Nations must provide an appropriate framework to manage the needs of the current complex world and encourage progress in the developing world. The draft resolution under consideration failed, however, to offer innovative ideas capable of bringing the Committee to consensus. His delegation had therefore called for a recorded vote and would abstain from voting.

12. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.16.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

13. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.16 was adopted by 108 votes to none, with 52 abstentions.**

14. **Ms. Gervasi** (Peru) said that her delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution despite its reservations regarding the reference to resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) adopted by the General Assembly in 1974, at a time when the levels of trade and investment flows, technological development and migration that characterized the current economic context did not exist. Those features had allowed many countries to achieve economic development, but the new economic order was now undergoing a serious crisis. Its origins were in the financial system, and therefore the solutions too must be sought in that system. Member States must avoid turning towards protectionism, which would put a halt to development.

15. **Ms. Belfrage** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union; the candidate countries Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the stabilization and association process countries Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro; and, in addition, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, said that in the current context of crises, the references to the 1974 resolutions were outdated and irrelevant and did not help to address the challenges of the globalized world. She could not support attempts to turn the clock back to obsolete discussions that risked marginalizing the contribution of the United Nations to global efforts to solve global problems.

16. The European Union had seriously engaged in attempts to find a possible compromise, looking for ways to make the resolution reflect the state of the world and the progress made in the area of international economic cooperation and partnerships. It was regrettable that some other partners had not been ready to move on. Many of the substantive issues mentioned in the resolution had been covered more constructively and effectively by other resolutions in the cluster.

17. The European Union strongly believed that economic growth should be fairer, sustainable and more inclusive. More effective trade, investment and development policies, strong social frameworks and a common global governance structure based on cooperation between developed, emerging and developing countries were needed for a world with more opportunity and less inequality.

18. The European Union welcomed the response of the United Nations to the financial and economic crisis, including the nine initiatives of the Chief Executives Board, and the establishment of the Global Impact and Vulnerability Alert System in September, which would allow the impact of the crisis to be carefully monitored.

19. Much had been done to promote the participation and increase the voice of developing countries in international financial institutions. The outcome of the meeting of the Development Committee of the World

* The delegation of Togo subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Bank on 26 April 2009, in particular its statement on measures to help developing countries respond to the crisis and its agreement to accelerate work on the second phase of governance reform of the Bank with a view to reaching agreement in the spring of 2010, was commendable. Similarly, the International Monetary Fund had stepped in to provide additional resources to stabilize markets and restore confidence in the international financial system.

20. The international system was radically different from what it had been in 1974 when the United Nations had just 138 members. Over the past year in particular there had been a significant effort to reform the international system to make it more responsive, and that should be recognized.

21. The European Union was working to improve the effectiveness of its aid based on the principles outlined in the Accra Agenda for Action, work together for governance, stability and gender equality and promote an open global economy and more efficient and inclusive global institutions.

22. **Mr. Gálvez** (Chile) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because it shared the goal of reforming the international economic order to make it more inclusive, and favourable to the development policies of developing countries. It would make the international order more just and equitable and would promote international cooperation. The 1974 Declaration and Programme of Action had positive aspects; however, they had been updated and improved by the 2002 Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the decision at the recent Doha meeting to implement it, thus offering a more constructive basis for dealing with the matter.

23. **Mr. Rengifo** (Colombia) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution. It should be a permanent goal of Member States to seek an equitable international order that promoted fairness and cooperation, in keeping with the changing international economic context. His understanding was, therefore, that the references to the 1974 resolutions were restricted to the general principles set out therein. The United Nations macro-economic and development agenda must constantly adapt to face current and future challenges. Efforts to achieve a more equitable international economic order must build on existing agreements, including the Millennium Development Goals and the Monterrey Consensus.

24. **Mr. Adler** (Canada) said that his delegation had been disappointed to see on the agenda once again a draft resolution that largely reiterated the content of General Assembly resolution 63/224. In the wake of the current crises and ongoing challenges, Canada strongly believed that the priority of the United Nations should be to redouble its efforts to mitigate their impact on development. Canada therefore regretted that the resolution did not complement ongoing multilateral efforts to address both the causes and impact of the various crises, in particular the outcome of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus in Doha and the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, and the productive work in a variety of forums on a number of compelling issues, including on food security. The resolution, in calling for Member States to work towards a new international economic order, confused those efforts, and sent conflicting messages about the level of support for United Nations efforts to confront the various global challenges jointly faced by Member States. Canada fully supported the United Nations development agenda, including the role that it must play in addressing the impact of the crises on economic development. The support of Member States working together in a focused and effective manner was required in order for it to fulfil that role. The resolution, unfortunately, worked against those efforts and for that reason Canada had abstained in the vote on it.

25. **Mr. Cossío** (Cuba) said that if after 35 years poverty was growing, if exclusion remained and if underdevelopment still existed, it was because of an international economic order that did not support development. The principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, acknowledged in the important resolution just adopted, included the sovereign equality of States, self-determination of all peoples, the broadest cooperation of all the States members of the international community to banish prevailing disparities and secure prosperity for all, promotion of the development of the developing countries and the adequate flow of real resources to them, securing favourable conditions for the transfer of

financial resources to developing countries, giving the developing countries access to the achievements of modern science and technology and strengthening, through individual and collective actions, mutual economic, trade, financial and technical cooperation among the developing countries. Those principles, written 35 years ago, in Cuba's opinion still reflected the reality of the current world.

Agenda item 59: Towards global partnerships (*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.14/Rev.1)

Draft resolution on global partnerships

26. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.14/Rev.1, and said that it had no programme budget implications.

27. **Mr. Rutgerson** (Sweden) announced some minor editorial changes to the draft resolution. The delegations of Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guinea, Haiti, Israel, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Singapore, Switzerland, Uruguay and Zambia had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

28. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary) informed the Committee that, in addition, the delegations of Eritrea and Mali wished to become sponsors of the draft resolution.

29. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.14/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted.*

Agenda item 170: United Nations University (*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.55)

Draft resolution on amendments to the Charter of the United Nations University

30. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.55, and said that it had no programme budget implications.

31. **Mr. Weidling** (Germany) said that, in addition to the sponsors listed on the draft resolution, the delegations of Austria, Bahamas, Croatia, Djibouti, Denmark, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United States of America, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia also wished to join as sponsors.

32. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary) informed the Committee that the following delegations also wished to sponsor the draft resolution: Armenia, Cape Verde, Chile, Belgium, Bulgaria, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Malawi, Malta, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Tunisia.

33. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.55 was adopted.*

34. **Mr. Hayashi** (Japan) said that enabling the United Nations University to establish a postgraduate programme was an important step that would benefit developed and developing Member States alike.

35. **Mr. Coicaud** (United Nations University) thanked the Member States for their support.

The meeting rose at 4.05 p.m.